FACTS ON FILE

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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

USSR Tests Huge Bomb

30-Megaton Blast Reported. The largest known man-made explosion in history was set off Oct. 23 by Soviet scientists who detonated a nuclear bomb with a reported force of 30 megatons—equivalent in explosive power to 30 million tons of TNT.

The explosion brought worldwide protests against the Soviet tests and a UN campaign to call on the USSR to cancel the 50-megaton test that Premier Khrushchev had said the USSR would conduct. [See p. 377C1]

The Oct. 23 test was the 22d reported in the current Soviet series. It was followed by a 23d the same day.

The 30-megaton blast was reported first by the Uppsala (Sweden) University Seismological Institute. Similar reports followed from the French Atomic Energy Commission, the Japanese Meteorological Agency and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

The U.S. announcement: ". . . The Soviet Union today has carried out 2 nuclear test explosions in the Novaya Zemlya area. The first of these was detonated in the atmosphere. The yield of this test was very high, possibly . . . 50 megatons. Preliminary analysis indicates it was more probably on the order of 30 megatons. The 2d was detonated . . . later under water south of . . . Novaya Zemlya. It was in the low-yield range."

The Soviet detonation, if of 30-megaton magnitude, was twice as powerful as the largest previously known nuclear explosion. The latter was of a 15-megaton (often called 20-megaton) device tested by the U.S. at Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific Mar. 1, 1954. The N.Y. Times reported Oct. 26 that revised calculations had placed the Soviet bomb's power at "probably" under 30 megatons. It was reported that U.S. scientists originally had calculated that the bomb was set off at an altitude of 30,000 feet but that they had revised their estimates to 12,000 feet, a height at which the bomb's fireball would have touched the earth and immeasurably increased its radioactive debris and resultant fallout danger.

The 20th test in the series announced by the U.S. took place in the Semipalatinsk area of Central Siberia Oct. 12 and had a yield in the low to intermediate range. The 21st was described by the AEC Oct. 20 as a "several" megaton blast in the Novaya Zemlya area. A 24th was reported by the AEC Oct. 25. It was said to have yielded "probably less than a megaton" and to have been carried out near Novaya Zemlya. All 3 took place in the atmosphere.

Worldwide Protests. Political leaders and private citizens in nearly every non-Communist country denounced the Oct. 23 detonation and the USSR's alleged lack of concern for world peace and health.

Among reactions reported Oct. 24:

Queen Elizabeth II, in a message from the throne read at the closing of the British Parliament's current session, said Britain deeply regretted the Soviet resumption of tests despite Britain's efforts to secure a nuclear test ban.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson said the Soviet test "expressed contempt of the peaceful sensibility of all mankind."

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said the "horrible" test left him "deeply pained and shocked."

Canadian Prime Min. John G. Diefenbaker denounced the test as "callous international blackmail."

Lord Russell, leader of Britain's Committee of 100 movement against nuclear weapons, protested the blast at the Soviet Embassy in London but walked out because he could not "swallow comments about the innocence of the Soviet Union." [See p. 370B-C1]

Japanese Foreign Min. Zentaro Kosaka said Japan would protest the Soviet test, and Japanese Socialist Party members filed protests at the USSR's Tokyo Embassy.

Swedish Prime Min. Tage Erlander cabled Khrushchev to halt "horror" tests.

Delegates from 43 Socialist Parties, attending the 7th Congress of the Socialist International in Rome, approved Oct. 24 a resolution condemning the blast as a "monstrous crime against humanity."

Students staged protest marches in Rome, Copenhagen and other European cities.

Berlin & Germany

U.S. MPs in East Berlin. Armed U.S. military police entered East Berlin Oct. 22 to protect and insure the right of passage of an American official who had been halted by East German border police when he refused to show them identity papers.

The official, E. Allan Lightner Jr., assistant chief of the U.S. mission in Berlin, drove to the Friedrichstrasse checkpoint on the Berlin border in a private car carrying a U.S. armed forces license. When halted by the East Germans and asked to prove his identity, Lightner refused to show his papers to any but a Russian officer. After 1½ hours, a 9-man U.S. MP patrol accompanied him a few yards into East Berlin and then back to the border. The East German police did not interfere with this. Lightner then attempted to enter East Berlin a 2d time, was halted by the East Germans and again was escorted a short way beyond the checkpoint and back to the border by the MP patrol. In a 3d attempt, made the same day after a protest had been given a Soviet officer at the post, Lightner, accompanied by a convoy of British and French cars, was permitted to take a brief drive in East Berlin.

Week in Headlines

USSR exploded A-bomb of force reported to be 30 megatons—the the most powerful detonated so far.

Armed U.S. MPs entered East Berlin to back access rights.

Late UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld and South African Zulu Chief Luthuli won Nobel Peace Prizes.

U.S. shot "needles" into orbit in controversial experiment.

USSR continued series of rocket launchings into Pacific.

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The Lightner incident was protested in a note delivered to Soviet military authorities Oct. 22 by Maj. Gen. Albert E. Watson 2d, U.S. commandant in West Berlin, and in a statement issued Oct 23 by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Pres. Kennedy's personal representative in the city.

The harassment of American personnel had been begun Oct. 15, when East Berlin border police halted 4 private cars containing 11 civilians attached to U.S. military and diplomatic offices in West Berlin. The officials were turned back when they refused to show identity papers to the East German guards. Gens. Watson and Clay then tested the new Communist measure by driving into East Berlin in their official cars in civilian clothes. They were unmolested. An East German Interior Ministry decree published Oct. 23 by the ADN news agency said: "Civilians traveling into the DDR [East Germany] will have to identify themselves in every case as is customary in the DDR and according to international law."

The U.S. had instructed its personnel not to show identity papers to East Berlin border police on grounds that the government registration plates carried by cars of military and government personnel were sufficient to classify passengers as officials whose access to all parts of Berlin was guaranteed by the 4-power occupation statutes. Military vehicles and private cars carrying uniformed U.S. personnel had not been halted by East Berlin guards. Occupants of government-licensed cars halted by East Berlin police were ordered to demand that a Soviet officer be called to confirm their status and protect their rights of access. U.S. authorities at the Friedrichstrasse checkpoint stopped American civilians from attempting private trips to East Berlin Oct. 23 but rescinded the ban the next day.

(U.S. tourists and other civilians ordinarily had submitted to East German passport controls on entering and leaving East Berlin. U.S. authorities did not consider this any recognition of the East German government.)

(U.S. spokesmen in West Berlin confirmed Sept. 20 that Col. Andrei I. Solovyev, the Soviet commandant in Berlin, had protested an increase in U.S. military police patrols on the 110-mile autobahn corridor linking West Berlin with West Germany. The

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Nobel Peace Prize Winners

Wide World

The Nobel Peace Prize Committee announced in Oslo Oct. 23 that it had awarded the 1961 Peace Prize to the late UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld (left, above) and the 1960 Peace Prize, withheld the previous year, to Albert John Luthuli, 61 (right), a Zulu chief and a leader in the campaign against South Africa's apartheid policies.

Luthuli, a Christian, was president of the African National Congress, the major political organization among South African Negroes. A son of an African Christian missionary, he had served the American Congregationalist Church and was educated at Adams College, where he later taught. Luthuli led civil disobedience campaigns against South African apartheid in 1952 and 1960 and had been exiled to his tribal home in Groutville on the Umvoti Mission Reserve north of Durban, in Natal Province.

The 1960 prize carried a cash award of $43,615; the 1961 prize $49, 294. [See Vol. XX, p. 385D2]

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spokesmen disclosed that the MP patrols had been increased to 6 each day Sept. 22. The U.S. action was in response to the halting and detention of 2 American soldiers on the road by East German police Sept. 21. The 2, dressed in civilian clothes, were released after a Soviet officer had been summoned at their demand.)

(U.S. military sources in Berlin reported Oct. 7 that Army patrols, carried out on a 24-hour basis since Aug. 23 along the border between East and West Berlin, had been reduced and replaced by MP patrols. This change, opposed by West Berlin newspapers, was intended to return control of the border to West Berlin police and to remove U.S. troops from areas in which they might become involved in minor border incidents or shooting.)

(2 U.S. students, Victor S. Pankey, 20, and Gilbert P. Ferrey, 18, both of California, were given 2-year prison terms by an East Berlin court Sept. 26 for attempting to smuggle an East Berlin girl into West Berlin in the trunk of their car. Their arrest, together with that of 4 other foreigners, had been reported by East Germany Sept. 13.)

(2 U.S. Army battle groups comprising ½ of the 6,000-man American garrison in West Berlin staged maneuvers in the city's Grunewald Forest area Oct. 18-20. The closing exercises were attended by Gens. Clay and Watson.)

(The U.S. Army Sept. 27 rescinded the reprimands of 2 U.S. officers connected with the filming of the Jack Paar TV show at the Berlin border Sept. 7.) [See p. 335G2]

Rift on London Talks. Reports of Western differences on the timetable and terms for projected German talks with the USSR were confirmed Oct. 15 with the apparent cancellation of a planned London meeting of senior Western foreign service officials.

Arrangements for the meeting were first reported Oct. 11, in connection with West German requests for discussion of its views on the U.S. and British talks with Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko. (Bonn was said to have reiterated its opposition to any East-West negotiations involving plans for the neutralization of West Germany or recognition of the East German government in its present form.) The British Foreign Office confirmed Oct. 13 that a meeting was planned for London, but a French Foreign Ministry statement said Oct. 14 that such a meeting would be "premature." The State Department said Oct. 14 that the London talks would be held as planned, but department officials conceded the next day that the meeting had been canceled.

The N.Y. Times reported Oct. 16 that Lord Home, British foreign secretary, had informed French Amb.-to-Britain Jean Chauvel of the Macmillan government's irritation at French refusal even to discuss unified Western terms for eventual negotiations over the German problem.

French and West German opposition to any Western concessions on Berlin or the German problem was conveyed to Pres. Kennedy in personal letters from Pres. de Gaulle Oct. 23 and Chancellor Adenauer Oct. 24. De Gaulle's message was said to have reiterated his objection to entering any Berlin negotiations under the current Soviet threats and to have warned that the West weakened its position by repeated declarations of willingness to participate in such negotiations. West German Amb.-to-U.S. Wilhelm Grewe, meeting reporters Oct. 24 after delivering the Adenauer letter to Mr. Kennedy, said that "the German evaluation of the situation is very close to the French position" but that Bonn was not opposed to exploratory talks seeking "common ground" for possible negotiations.

Other developments related to Western policy on Germany:

Britain—Opening a 2-day Parliamentary foreign affairs debate Oct. 17, Lord Home told the House of Lords that the question of Germany's future —whether the country should be reunified under new East-West agreement, or remain partitioned—should be decided by a "free vote, internationally supervised," in both parts of Germany. Home had said Oct. 11 that Pres. Kennedy and Prime Min. Macmillan had convinced Soviet Foreign Min. Gromyko that the USSR was risking a "head-on collision" and nuclear war over Berlin.

Macmillan, addressing the House of Commons Oct. 18, asserted that "some parts" of Khrushchev's CP Congress speech had "showed that the Russians do realize the allies are unwilling to surrender over the issue of Berlin." Macmillan said: The West was preparing for talks on Germany, but "we must not be led too soon into too extensive a negotiation."

(Macmillan had told the Conservative Party's annual conference in Brighton Oct. 14: The USSR was the "greatest colonialist and imperialist country in the world"; "this bleak ideological struggle may last for another generation, perhaps even longer.")

(Pres. Kennedy, in a letter to ex-Defense Min. Emanuel Shinwell and 71 other Laborite MPs, declared Oct. 23 that the U.S. was "committed to no rigid formulas" and was "prepared to explore every reasonable avenue of approach" to a settlement on the Berlin question.)

West Germany—UN sources told the N.Y. Times Oct. 5 that the U.S. had urged West Germany to reconsider its past refusal to negotiate directly with East Germany on the question of guaranteed Western access to West Berlin. According to the UN informants, the U.S. believed that if a detailed Berlin access accord could be reached by East and West Germany, it then could be guaranteed by the U.S., Britain, France and the USSR. The U.S. plan reportedly was linked to Gen. Clay's statement urging Bonn to recognize the existence of an East German régime.

The Times report was denied as untrue Oct. 6 by the State Department. But West German Foreign Min. Heinrich von Brentano said at a meeting of the CDU Parliamentary group Oct. 12 that West Germany might be willing to begin limited talks with East Germany provided this did not constitute de facto recognition of the Communist régime.

Adenauer, at a Bonn meeting Oct. 13 with his foreign policy advisers, was reported to have ruled out any concessions for a German settlement beyond those offered at the 1959 Geneva foreign ministers conference on Germany. Adenauer received a letter from Pres. Kennedy Oct. 14 in which the President was said to have renewed assurances that the U.S. would not seek an East-West settlement at West Germany's expense.

France—Pres. de Gaulle, in a radio-TV address to the French people Oct. 2, said France's "duty" was "to stand firm and erect in the face of demands from the totalitarian bloc and to urge our allies to do the same." He added: ". . . Nothing would be more dangerous to our cause . . . than to retreat step by step before those who are menacing us. But, should the threats stop . . . and should relations between East and West return to normal, then France will be ready to enter into constructive negotiations . . . on world problems."

De Gaulle had said at a rally in Rodez, France Sept. 21 that the West would be risking "disaster" if it sought hasty negotiations on Germany. He said that to negotiate on Soviet terms, "you start out giving your hat, then you give your coat, then your shirt, then your skin, and finally your soul."

Canada—A proposal for the internationalization of Berlin under the UN was advanced Sept. 11 by Canadian Prime Min. John G. Diefenbaker. He said UN action on Berlin might include: (a) sponsorship of a new 4-

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power agreement on the city's future; (b) supervision of an East-West Berlin pact; (c) establishment of an "international régime in Berlin"; (d) supervision of Western access.

(A front-page editorial published Sept. 19 by the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia had suggested that the UN General Assembly consider moving the entire UN headquarters from New York to a site in a "free city" of West Berlin.)

Other Berlin Incidents. Faced with nearly daily incidents in which East German border police fired on refugees attempting to escape into the city's Western sectors, West Berlin police were armed Oct. 24 with automatic rifles, tear gas grenades and Sten submachineguns. The step had been threatened by West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt Oct. 9 in view of the variety of arms used by East Berlin police. The West Berlin arms were supplied by the U.S. and Britain.

Among incidents reported along the Berlin and German borders.

East German border guards and civilian laborers began Oct. 2 to fortify outlying sections of the wall and barbed wire barrier encircling West Berlin. Communist officials said trenches and bunkers were being built because "the wall around Berlin is to be permanent." (West German officials reported Oct. 2 that nearly 300 East Berlin border police had fled to West Berlin since the border was closed Aug. 13.)

A mass escape into West Germany in the Goettingen area was carried out Oct. 3 by 55 members of 16 East German families whose homes lay near the border and were to be torn down to create a no-man's-land for the capture of would-be refugees.

West Berlin police fired on East Berlin border guards for the first time Oct. 4 and wounded one of them in an attempt to aid the escape of 2 men being pursued over rooftops near the border. The East Berlin police had fired into Western territory. One refugee fell to his death, the other was captured. East Berlin police fired at Western guards at the same spot Oct. 5 but missed.

(A U.S. State Department statement issued in Washington Oct. 5 warned Soviet authorities in Berlin that further shootings by East Berlin guards could "jeopardize peace."

4 West Berliners were forced at gunpoint to crawl through the barrier into East Berlin Oct. 7 after they had approached a section of the fence on East German territory. 4 more West Berliners were arrested on Eastern territory Oct. 8 when they ran to help East Berlin policemen staging a mock escape.

East Berlin police fired more than 300 shots into Western territory Oct. 31 in an unsuccessful attempt to halt 9 youths who rammed their way through the border barrier on the outskirts of West Berlin in a stolen truck. The shooting was protested the next day by Maj. Gen. Watson.

Kurt Lichtenstein, 49, reporter for the Westfaelische Rundschau of Dortmund, was wounded fatally by East German police Oct. 12 when he stepped over the border to talk to a farmer.

16 refugees escaped to West Berlin Oct. 16 despite a hail of gunfire from East sector police. 5 of the escapees jumped from an East Berlin house into a West Berlin truck filled with fine gravel.

3 East German youths rammed through the border into West Berlin's Staaken district Oct. 17 in a truck they had armored.

Eastern and Western border police exchanged a barrage of tear gas grenades Oct. 24 after the East Berlin guards had thrown them at a loudspeaker van near the Eastern sector wall.

East German Developments. CP First Secy. Walter Ulbricht declared Oct. 6 that a Soviet-East German peace treaty could contain special guarantees for "a peaceful settlement of the West Berlin issue" and other East-West differences over Germany's future. Ulbricht made his suggestion in a speech at a rally marking the 12th anniversary of the (East) German Democratic Republic. Soviet Premier Khrushchev, in a congratulatory message delivered to Ulbricht and made public earlier Oct. 6, said the USSR intended to sign a separate East German peace treaty "within a very short time." This Soviet assertion was repeated in addresses delivered at an East Berlin rally Oct. 7 by Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan and Marshal Ho Lung, Communist Chinese deputy premier. Ho assured East Germans that "the whole 650 million people of China stand at your side."

Legislation passed unanimously Sept. 20 by the East German Volkskammer (Parliament) empowered the National Defense Council, a 12-member body headed by Ulbricht, to declare a state of "national emergency" under which all East German men and women could be drafted, all property requisitioned, constitutional rights suspended and martial law imposed. Defense Min. Karl-Heinz Hoffman told the chamber that the law had been approved at a Warsaw Pact meeting Sept. 9 as necessary to counter West German threats.

(East Germany was the only Warsaw Pact country in which military conscription had not been imposed. East German newspapers reported Oct. 19 that 253,061 Communist youth group members had volunteered for army service.)

A statement issued Sept. 15 by unnamed Washington officials charged that East Germany was planning the "arrest and deportation" of persons living near the West German border. The Bonn All-German Affairs Ministry Oct. 6 published parts of an East German decree that it said provided for the deportation of all "unreliable" persons living within 3 miles of the border.

Nearly 11 million East Germans voted Sept. 17 for 200,000 single-ticket, National Front nominees for municipal, communal and county offices. Candidates were chosen by the 5 East German parties, including the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party. The government reported Sept. 19 that 99.96% of those voting had cast ballots for the front's candidates.

(It was disclosed Sept. 20 that Prof. Ernst Bloch, 76, East Germany's leading Marxist philosopher, had been in Western Europe when the Berlin border was sealed and would not return to East Berlin.)

East-West Tensions

Disengagement Controversy. Proposals for a withdrawal of Soviet and Western armed forces from their borderline positions in Central Europe were reiterated Oct. 12 by Khrushchev. His renewal of the plan was contained in a letter written to British leftist Emanuel Shinwell and other Laborite MPs. The letter, made public Oct. 12, proposed this 5-point agreement for settling East-West differences on Germany: (1) "Disengagement of NATO and Warsaw Treaty armed forces"; (2) a ban on the supply of nuclear weapons to both East East and West Germany; (3) an agreement on "guaranteed access" to Berlin; (4) recognition of the Oder-Neisse boundary between East Germany and Poland; (5) recognition of East and West Germany and their entry to the UN.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), visiting Poland, told a Warsaw TV audience Oct. 16 that the disengagement plan proposed by Polish Foreign Min. Adam Rapacki in 1957 was being given "very thoughtful and serious study" by U.S. officials. Humphrey said the U.S. looked on "the Rapacki plan and others as part of our general program for . . . disarmament." A special statement issued Oct. 17 by the State Department, however, said that the U.S. considered the Rapacki plan and other disengagement proposals "transparent devices intended to weaken and ultimately destroy the Atlantic alliance." [See p. 370B2]

U.S. Reactivates Bases. The U.S. Air Force announced Oct. 19-20 that 4 of its French air bases—at Chaumont, Chambley, Etain and Phalsbourg—would be reactivated as part of the current Western military build-up in Europe The 4 bases had been placed on housekeeping status in 1958, when Pres. de Gaulle refused to allow nuclear weapons for U.S. planes to be stockpiled in France. Paris sources had reported Oct. 3 that 2 of the U.S. fighter-bomber squadrons withdrawn from France during the nuclear storage controversy had returned to bases there. [See Vol. XIX, p. 214G2]

Air Force Secy. Eugene M. Zuckert disclosed Oct. 3 that the shutdown of 4 of the U.S.' 16 air bases in Britain had been "postponed indefinitely." Zuckert said the 7 squadrons of B-66 and RB-66 bombers based at the 4 fields would remain in Britain.

Vice Pres. Johnson met with Gen. Lauris Norstad, NATO supreme commander, in Paris Sept. 30 and told newsmen later that day that the U.S. and its allies "have not done everything we would like to do" to increase NATO military strength. He indicated dissatisfaction with some NATO countries' failure to emulate to the U.S. build-up.

U.S. Military Build-up. Further increases in the U.S.' military manpower build-up were announced by the Defense Department (a) Sept. 13 with the call to active duty of 1,957 Navy reservists to complete 18 air squadrons previously called up; (b) Sept. 19 with a call to active duty of about 73,000 men in 2 Army National Guard divisions and 249 smaller Reserve and National Guard units (troops in this call-up were mustered for active duty Oct. 15); (c) Oct. 3 with a draft-call for 495 physicians, 154 dentists and 67 veterinarians (a draft of 185 physicians had been ordered in June); (d) Oct. 6 with a one-year extension of active duty for Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps students enrolled after June 30, 1962; (e) Oct. 9 with a call-up of 2,250 officers and men in 3 Air National Guard fighter

squadrons and 12 supporting units (to report Nov. 1); (f) Oct. 11 with the announcement that 10,000 more air and ground troops including the 2,500-man 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment and 8 Air National Guard jet fighter squadrons, would be sent to Europe starting Nov. 1 (the first contingent of the previously announced movement of 40,000 U.S. troops to Europe reached Cherbourg, France Oct. 11). The Army's November draft call was set at 20,000. [See p. 339B1]

(The Air Force announced Sept. 27 that 8 tactical fighter squadrons had been assigned temporarily to the 17th Air Force, centered in Ramstein, West Germany, for extended overseas training. 4 of the squadron already were in Europe for NATO air defense exercises.)

U.S. Nuclear Might. U.S. Deputy Defense Secy. Roswell L. Gilpatric declared Oct. 21 that the U.S. nuclear retaliatory force had "such lethal power that an enemy move which brought it into play would be an act of self-destruction on his part."

Speaking at a Hot Springs, Va. meeting of the Business Council, Gilpatric said: "The United States has today hundreds of manned intercontinental bombers capable of reaching the Soviet Union, including 600 heavy bombers and many more medium bombers capable of intercontinental operations. . . . [The U.S.] also has 6 Polaris submarines at sea carrying a total of 96 missiles, and dozens of intercontinental ballistic missiles. Our carrier strike forces and land-based . . . forces could deliver additional hundreds of megatons. The total number of our nuclear delivery vehicles, tactical as well as strategic, is in the 10s of thousands; and of course, we have more than one warhead for each vehicle. . . . Therefore, we are confident that the Soviets will not provoke a major nuclear conflict."

State Secy. Rusk disclosed Oct. 22 that he had reviewed the Gilpatric statement before its release. Rusk told ABC-TV's "Issues & Answers" interviewers that the U.S. did not fear negotiations on any subject with the USSR because "we are not dealing . . . from a position of weakness." He added, however, that he did not believe "immediate negotiations in the usual sense of that word" were likely over the German problem. He conceded that the Western Big 3 differed on the question of terms and timing for eventual East-West talks on Germany.

(Gilpatric arrived in Bonn Oct. 23 to begin a series of talks with NATO defense ministers intended to persuade Britain, France and West Germany to duplicate the military build-up begun by the U.S. in the Berlin crisis. A communiqué issued Oct. 24 by Gilpatric and Defense Min. Franz Josef Strauss declared their "complete agreement with respect to the equipping of the Bundeswehr," presumably with missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Gilpatric was said to have assured Strauss the U.S.' opposed any policy dependent on European disengagement and Germany's neutralization.)

Soviet Bloc Build-up. Thousands of Russian, Polish and Czech troops were reported to be entering East Germany Oct. 10 to take part in the largest joint military maneuvers in the history of the Soviet bloc's Warsaw Pact. West Berlin sources reported that at least 50,000 new Soviet troops and 10,000 Poles, mainly parachute, airborne and other combat units, already had arrived at East German manuever areas. The new arrivals were said to have increased Russian forces in East Germany to 300,000. Plans for the maneuvers, to continue into November, had been announced by the Warsaw Pact powers Sept. 25. Western observers noted that the new troops could be kept in East Germany.

A general build-up of Soviet-bloc armed forces was approved at a 2-day meeting of Warsaw Pact defense ministers and general staff chiefs in Warsaw Sept. 8-9. The decision was disclosed in a joint communiqué reported by Tass from Moscow Sept. 9.

The long-term demobilization of Russian military manpower announced in 1960 by Premier Khrushchev was revealed to have been halted Aug. 29. A statement issued by the Soviet cabinet and the Communist Party Central Committee said that Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Soviet defense minister, had been ordered to halt the demobilization of all personnel scheduled for release in 1961 "until the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany" and the cessation of Western war threats.

Polish CP First Secy. Wladyslaw Gomulka announced in a Warsaw speech Sept. 10 that new measures had been taken to raise the "combat readiness of the Polish army." It was believed that a partial mobilization of reserves and the retention of all men on active service had been ordered for the army, believed to comprise 225,000 men in 12-14 divisions.

The N.Y. Times reported Oct. 20 that Czech industry was recruiting pensioners and women to replace thousands of men recalled in an unannounced military mobilization. [See pp. 278A1, 245B1]

U.S. Bars Soviet Air Pact. The U.S. State Department Aug. 21 abruptly canceled plans to sign a commercial airlines route agreement with the USSR. It said it did so "in view of the international [Berlin] situation, for which the U.S. government is not responsible. . . ." The pact was to have covered the sharing of Moscow-New York polar flights by Pan-American Airways and the USSR's Aeroflot.

Washington talks on the pact had begun July 18 between teams headed by ex-CAB Chrmn. James M. Landis for the U.S. and by Col. Gen. Yevgeni F. Loginov, Soviet civil air director, for the USSR. According to observers, negotiations had been completed, and the agreement merely needed signature. Plans for similar talks had been broken off in mid-1960 because of the U-2 incident and the shooting-down of a U.S. RB-47 naval reconaissance plane. [See Vol. XX, p. 250D1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Foreign Aid Policy. Pres. Kennedy denied at his press conference Oct. 11 that the U.S. used its foreign aid program to coerce recipient nations and to require that they adopt the U.S.' policies. He said: The object of U.S. foreign aid was to enable emerging countries to "maintain their independence; we hope it is" their object; "that is a different matter from suggesting that in order to be entitled to our assistance . . . they must agree with us."

The President's view had been sought because (1) in signing the foreign aid bill he had said aid should be given with attention to countries sharing the U.S.' "view of the world crisis" and (2) U.S. aid to Ghana's Volta River project had been suspended.

Aid negotiations with Yugoslavia and Poland also had been suspended, reportedly, as of Sept. 13, because of (a) Polish CP leader Wladyslaw Gomulka's increasingly stronger backing of the USSR's position on the Berlin crisis, and (b) Yugoslav Pres. Tito's support of USSR positions during the recent Belgrade conference of "nonaligned" nations. (An Administration official said there was "great anger at the White House" over Tito's conference statements. A scheduled Oct. 15 ground-breaking ceremony for a U.S. hospital for children in Cracow, Poland was suspended by Polish request Oct. 4.)

Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), proposed in New York Oct. 10 that the U.S. end foreign aid unless the recipients "are on our side, opposed to communism and willing and pledged to fight . . . with us to repel it." He said the 25 "so-called uncommitted" Belgrade conference nations had received more than $6 billion worth of U.S. aid "and yet we witnessed the shameful spectacle of their criticizing and condemning" the U.S. "while remaining silent against the aggressive, nuclear-testing Communist conspiracy that is the real threat to their sovereignty." [See pp. 365E1, 304F3]

Ghana Aid Probed. Pres. Kennedy Oct. 20 appointed ex-Inland Steel Corp. Chrmn. Clarence B. Randall, 70, to head a special mission instructed to take a "final hard look" at Ghana's Volta River project before the U.S. made a final decision on whether or not to commit foreign-aid funds to it. Other delegation members: Abram Chayes, State Department legal adviser, and Harry Shooshan of the Development Loan Fund. Ghanaian Pres. Kwame Nkrumah had sent Mr. Kennedy 2 letters urging clarification of U.S. intentions on the aid.

(The British Commonwealth Relations Office disclosed in London Oct. 2 that the signing of an agreement for Britain to lend Ghana £5 million [$14 million] for the dam had been postponed.) [See p. 365E-F1]

Tubman Visit. Pres. Kennedy conferred with Pres. William V. S. Tubman of Liberia at the White House Oct. 19 and agreed with him in a joint communiqué issued Oct. 21 that "African representation in the United Nations should be given greater oportunity for participation." The communiqué said the U.S. would (a) "give serious consideration" to a long-term loan for Liberia's Mount Coffee hydroelectric project and (b) increase aid to expand Liberia's educational program and health facilities.

The statement was issued during a visit Tubman made to the U.S. Oct. 17-24. Tubman said in an address to the National Press Club in Washington Oct. 20 that the right of self-determination should apply not only to Africans but to people of all nations, including Communist ones. Calling the UN "man's greatest hope for survival," he said Liberia would not align with any bloc, not even an African bloc, because "one's only alliance should be" with the UN. In a speech before the UN General Assembly in New York Oct. 23, Tubman (a) warned that the tendency of some powers "to seduce and coerce" other nations into adopting their system of government could turn the cold war into "an unquenchable hot war which will involve all mankind"; (b) urged the atomic powers to ban all nuclear tests and resume disarmament talks; (c) said the UN could not afford to stand aloof from the Berlin crisis. [See pp. 252D1, 164B2, 132E3]

Politics

'Ike' Takes Active Role. Enlarging his political activities, ex-Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 16 attacked the Kennedy Administration's "indecision" in foreign affairs and its "lavish" domestic programs. Speaking in Chicago at a testimonial dinner for Senate GOP leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), Eisenhower said U.S. action in Laos and Cuba had been "character-

ized" by "seeming indecision and uncertainty." He assailed an alleged "addiction to a soft-headed philosophy that federal money can cure every national ill . . ." and warned that "ever-increasing involvement in urban problems, agriculture, housing, care of the youth and the aged, the ill and the poor, and the temporarily unemployed, can end only—if unchecked—in a dangerous centralization of power."

Eisenhower asserted at GOP mayoral election rallies in New York Oct. 24 that "if we follow their [Kennedy Administration] philosophy down there [in Washington], we'll have controlled wages and controlled prices and finally a controlled economy." The Kennedy fiscal policies were a "tornado" of confusion, he said. Warning that "we cannot have progress with shrinking dollars," Eisenhower said that "we'll have to call them 'dollarettes' because there'll be so many of them and they'll be worth so little." He called the Peace Corps a "juvenile experiment" and said: "If you want to send a man to the moon, send a Peace Corps member up there. It is an undeveloped country."

The ex-President earlier: (1) visited New York Sept. 22 to publicly endorse the mayoral candidacy of N.Y. Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz and to give a political pep talk at a Republican City Finance Committee breakfast; (2) conferred in Gettysburg Sept. 25 with GOP National Chrmn. William E. Miller and Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and Rep. Bob Wilson (Calif.), chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and Congressional Campaign Committees, to map strategy for the 1962 Congressional elections; (3) toured Newark and Jersey City, N.J. Oct. 17 to support the GOP gubernatorial candidacy of ex-Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell.

Eisenhower was shown Oct. 12 in the first of 3 installments of an NBC-TV program, "Eisenhower on the Presidency," a long interview with Walter Cronkite recorded in the spring. Among Eisenhower's remarks: (a) He considered "creating an atmosphere of serenity and mutual confidence" as his most important accomplishment in office; (b) his biggest disappointments were ex-Vice Pres. Nixon's Presidential defeat and "a lack of definite proof we had made real progress toward achieving peace with justice"; (c) "if I were giving one political piece of advice to my associates . . . I would say: 'When you're in, never debate with an outer'"; (d) his "uncertain temper," flaring from an unnecessarily repeated intrusion of a State Department phone call while he was playing golf, was "the reason I had a heart attack. . . . So I've never gotten angry again"; (e) he had written himself a memo in 1953 saying that the way to oppose the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) was to ignore him, "never to admit he has damaged me, upset me or anything else"; (f) Sherman Adams, who had resigned under fire as Presidential assistant, was "one of the most honest, hard-working, dedicated men I've ever known in my life. He was completely sold on this man [Bernard Goldfine] with whom he got into trouble. . . . I think, in this case, he was probably naive and unwary"; (g) "we've got to be determined that we have the courage to live, possibly for decades, with the threat of aggression against us, possibly a nuclear aggression."

The N.Y. Times reported Oct. 14, Eisenhower's birthday, that Eisenhower was working, indirectly, harder than ever toward the goal of remaking the Republican Party in his own image of "responsible progressive" leadership. The Times said he had told a friend: "What else can I do? I put a stop to the New Deal-Fair Deal spending spree only to see the same mania come back just as strong under this present bunch. I have no choice but to try to stop it again. To do otherwise would be a dereliction of duty because the way we're headed now can only mean a price inflation or much higher taxes or both by 1965." [See p. 273E1]

(Ex-Pres. & Mrs. Eisenhower received the United Cerebral Palsy Humanitarian Award Oct. 20 at a New York dinner at which United Cerebral Palsy announced the establishment of a Dwight D. Eisenhower Research Fund to finance research to fight cerebral palsy.)

Administration Attacked. GOP National Chrmn. William E. Miller, speaking at a GOP luncheon in Cleveland Sept. 19, said Pres. Kennedy must assume full responsibility for the Berlin situation. He said the Administration took "40 days and nights to answer" the USSR's "ultimatum on Berlin, the same one . . . tried on Eisenhower in 1958." (The Administration had been accused of a "general attitude of appeasement" by Miller Aug. 27.)

Pres. Kennedy said at his news conference Oct. 11 that "everyone is free to make any attacks they want" but that it would be more "helpful" if "constructive" and not merely "generalized statements" were offered.

Miller Oct. 12 listed 8 "constructive" GOP suggestions, including (a) dismissing "the Adlai Stevensons and the Chester Bowles" and (b) getting the President's brothers Robert and Edward and others "out of the formulation and execution of foreign policy." [See p. 219G2-D3]

The Administration's domestic record was attacked by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) in Sun Valley, Ida. Sept. 28 in the keynote address of a 5-day meeting of GOP leaders from 13 Western states, including Alaska and Hawaii. He charged that "the New Frontier's answer to all problems is spending." (Goldwater said at the meeting that the John Birch Society would have "no more political effect than the American Legion, the Episcopal Church or any other organization.") [See pp. 130E3-131A1]

Americans for Democratic Action Oct. 1 called the legislative record of the 87th Congress' first session "at best one of callous expediency, and at worst one of astonishing indifference to real national needs." It said the President had appeased the Southern Democrats and, "in return, they voted against him most of the time on the really significant issues."

(Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director, asserted Oct. 1 that the Administration's legislative record was a success. He said the passage of depressed area, minimum wage and housing measures alone "would make it a successful Congress." In 1961 both houses met more often than in any other session since 1951—the Senate meeting 1,005 hours during 146 days, the House 569 hours 43 minutes during 147 days.) [See p. 363F2-B3]

Knight Accuses Nixon. Ex-Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, embroiled in a Republican primary contest with ex-Vice Pres. Nixon for the gubernatorial nomination in California, charged in Los Angeles Sept. 28 that Nixon had sent an emissary to offer Knight any appointive state position he wanted as his price for staying out of the race. Nixon denied the charge Sept. 29. Knight, making his charge on a TV program, urged Democrats to become "Republicans for a day" to vote against Nixon in the primary.

At a televised press conference in Los Angeles Oct. 4, Knight identified the alleged Nixon emissary as J. Howard Edgerton, president of the California Savings & Loan Association. Edgerton had been a fund-raiser for Nixon's Presidential campaign in 1960 and had been finance chairman for Knight's 1958 Senatorial campaign.

Knight said Edgerton had made the offer in a Sept. 8 phone conversation overheard by Mrs. Knight and Paul Mason, a former state official. Mrs. Knight and Mason, present at the TV press conference, said Knight's charge was true. Knight said: "I am positive Edgerton was speaking for Nixon, . . . but he didn't actually come out and say he was"; Nixon had told Knight July 29 that he would "be hearing from" Edgerton "very soon"; Nixon had told Knight Aug. 7 that Nixon "did not want to run for governor, . . . would endorse me for governor" and "would communicate his ideas" to Knight "thereafter only through" Edgerton.

Edgerton Oct. 4 released a statement in which he acknowledged telephoning Knight and mentioning the possibility of Knight's getting "any appointive job in the state from top to bottom." But Edgerton denied offering any deal. He said "the conversation was completely without Dick Nixon's knowledge and certainly without any authority." Edgerton's statement confirmed Knight's assertion that Knight, Nixon and Edgerton had discussed Knight's candidacy at Nixon's home in Brentwood Aug. 7. Nixon had told reporters in Denver Sept. 12 that he and Knight had not discussed Knight's candidacy.

A Nixon aide, Robert Finch, accused Knight Oct. 5 of offering in August to pledge that if Nixon agreed not to run for governor and if Knight were elected, Knight would support Nixon with the state delegation at the 1964 GOP National Convention. Knight denied the story Oct. 5, but Edgerton said it was true.

(Knight charged Sept. 30 that when Nixon was a candidate for the GOP Senatorial nomination in 1950, Nixon "bought" Raymond Darby "out of the race" by promising to support Darby for lieutenant governor.)

(It was reported Oct. 14 that "sources" close to Nixon had said Nixon believed Pres. Kennedy would be unbeatable in 1964. Nixon Oct. 14 issued a statement for the Oct. 15 papers to qualify the reports by saying the polls showed Mr. Kennedy was "riding high" and "would win by a decisive majority if the election were held at this time, but anyone would be foolish to assume this will be the situation in 3 years." The Oct. 21 issue of Editor & Publisher revealed that the close "sources" had been Nixon himself at an informal meeting with reporters.) [See p. 363E3]

Allen Wins in Atlanta. Ivan Allen Jr., 50, who took a moderate position in a campaign focused on segregation, won the Democratic run-off primary Sept. 22 for nomination as mayor of Atlanta. He received an almost 2-1 vote margin over segregationist Lester Maddox. Allen was the political heir of retiring Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who, was completing his 23d year in office. [See Vol. XX, p. 457B3]

Republican Wins S.C. Seat. Charles E. Boineau, 37, became the first Republican to win a South Carolina legislature seat since Reconstruction when he was elected to the General Assembly in a special election Aug. 8.

Dade Retains Metro Rule. Citizens of Dade County, Fla. voted 101,981-95,629 Oct. 17 to reject an amendment that would have weakened the Metro plan—the strong county government system adopted in 1957. [See Vol. XX, p. 134D-G1]

Labor

Agency Shop Rulings. The Supreme Court Oct. 9 refused to review a Kansas Supreme Court ruling that the state's "right-to-work" law banned agency shop agreements. The Kansas court had held that an agency shop agreement was in effect the same as a union shop. The appeal had been made by the International Bro'hood of Teamsters.

(Under an agency shop agreement non-union employes were required to pay the union sums equal to union fees and dues in order to keep their jobs. Such agreements had been devised by unions to counter right-to-work laws.)

The NLRB Sept. 29 had ordered General Motors Corp. to bargain with the AFL-CIO United Auto Workers on an agency-shop agreement covering 14,000 non-union employes in 9 Indiana plants. According to the NLRB, Indiana's right-to-work law did not specifically deal with agency shops. The ruling reversed a Feb. 20 NLRB decision in the same case. [See p. 142B-G1]

NLRB Decisions. The NLRB ruled unanimously Sept. 22 that "hot cargo" clauses in union contracts violated the Landrum-Griffin Act. The decision, involving N.Y. Teamsters Local 210 and the American Feed Co., was the NLRB's first on the law's ban on agreements under which an employer consented to boycott another firm. [See Vol. XIX, p. 263B, G3]

The NLRB Aug. 11 ruled, 4-1, that unions did not violate the Landrum-Griffin Act's curb on secondary boycotts when they passed out "do-not-buy" circulars at businesses not involved in labor disputes. The decision upheld the right of Teamsters Local 537 members to hand out such circulars at drug stores and supermarkets that sold products distributed by the Lohman Sales Co. of Denver, with which Local 537 had a dispute. [See p. 233F1]

Metropolitan Opera Dispute. The cancellation of the N.Y. Metropolitan Opera's 1961-62 season was revoked Aug. 28 when representatives of Local 802 of the AFL-CIO American Federation of Musicians and of the Metropolitan Opera Association agreed to submit their labor dispute to the "final and binding" arbitration of Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg, who participated at Pres. Kennedy's request. (The Met had canceled the 1961-62 season Aug. 7 when negotiations were at an impasse.)

The dispute mainly concerned wages: The union demanded for the Met's 92-member orchestra a raise from the $170.13 weekly minimum to $220.13 and a reduction in the number of performances from 7 weekly to 6; the Met offered $175 a week for the first year of a 3-year contract and $180 weekly for the 2d and 3d years. [See Vol. XVI, p. 247B2]

Philharmonic Strike. Members of Local 802 of the AFL-CIO American Federation of Musicians struck the N.Y. Philharmonic Society Oct. 2-7 and forced cancellation of that week's concerts. They voted Oct. 7 to settle on the basis of a 3-year contract that they had rejected prior to the strike.

The terms: (a) weekly minimum salaries of $190 during the 1961-62 and 1962-63 seasons and of $200 in 1963-64 (pre-strike minimum: $180 per week); (b) 35 work weeks in the 1961-62 season, 40 weeks in 1962-63; 42 weeks in 1963-64; (c) one week's paid vacation per year.

Other U.S. News

Camel Driver's Visit. Bashir Ahmed, 40, a Pakistani camel driver who had been invited to the U.S. by Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson when they met by chance in Karachi in May, toured the U.S. Oct. 15-21 under the sponsorship of the privately financed People-to-People exchange program.

Among incidents of Bashir's visit: He (a) was welcomed by Johnson on his arrival at N.Y. International Airport Oct. 15, (b) visited Johnson's ranch in Texas and the Dallas State Fair, where the Ford Motor Co. gave him a truck, (c) met ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman in Independence, Mo. Oct. 18, (d) toured Washington with Mrs. Johnson as his guide Oct. 19, (e) met Pres. Kennedy Oct. 20, (f) visited New York Oct. 20-21, (g) toured UN headquarters Oct. 21 and (h) left New York by air Oct. 21 to return to Pakistan with a stopover in Mecca. [See p. 379F-G3]

Miami TV Case. The Supreme Court Oct. 9 refused to review the FCC order canceling the 1957 award of Channel 10 to Public Service Television, Inc.

The cancellation had followed disclosures that ex-FCC member Richard A. Mack had accepted financial favors during consideration of the application. [Vol. XX, p. 364C2]

Crime Rate 'Astounding.' FBI director J. Edgar Hoover said in his annual report July 24 that there had been an "astounding" upsurge of crime in the U.S. in 1960. A record 1,861,300 serious crimes had been reported in 1960 (up 14% over 1959, 98% over 1950); there had been 3,640 arrests for every 100,000 persons in the U.S.; 9,935 fugitives had been arrested, including 21 on the "most wanted list"; 18,410 stolen motor vehicles had been recovered. [See Vol. XX, p. 384E1]

Illegitimate Births Up. An estimated 221,000 illegitimate births were reported in 1959, 40,000 more than in 1958, the Public Health Service announced July 28. 52 of every 1,000 live births were illegitimate (with the teenage ratio highest at 679 illegitimate births for every 1,000 live births), the PHS said. It reported that there were 4,295,000 live births in the U.S. in 1959. [See Vol. XX, p. 151C-D3]

SPACE

Midas IV Orbits 'Needles.' A 20-inch-long cylinder containing 350 million tiny copper wires was dumped into orbit Oct. 21 by the 3,500-pound Midas IV satellite, which was launched from Point Arguello, Calif. at 3:53 a.m. PST the same day by means of a 2-stage Atlas-Agena-B rocket.

The 75 pounds of copper "needles" was to be discharged from the cylinder at an altitude of about 2,100 miles during a period of about 40 hours Oct. 21-22 to start the Project West Ford communications experiment.

Midas IV's own rôle was to provide early warning of possible enemy missile launchings (by detecting rocket exhaust heat by means of infra-red sensors). Midas IV circled the earth every 2 hours and 52 minutes at a 2,100-mile altitude in a polar orbit that took it at some time or other over every point on earth.

The Project West Ford experiment was conducted for the Air Force Systems Command by scientists of MIT's Lincoln Laboratory. The copper needles were 1.77 centimeters long and about ⅓ the thickness of human hair. They were expected to form a 5-mile-wide band around the earth. Individual needles would be spaced almost ¼ mile apart. The experiment's purpose was to see whether the particles would act as dipole antennas and reflect radio signals from point to point on earth. Lincoln scientists predicted that the pressure of sunlight would push the filaments gradually downward until they were burned up in the earth's atmosphere within 2-7 years.

Project West Ford was assailed by many Soviet and other scientists throughout the world despite U.S. assurances that the needle band would not interfere with visual or radio astronomical observation or constitute any more of a hazard to space projects than micrometeorites already in space. Sir Bernard Lovell, director of Britain's Jodrell Bank radio-telescope station, agreed Oct. 21 that the needles probably would not hamper astronomical study, but he predicted that the Russians would make propaganda capital of the experiment "to justify their own activities involving contamination of the atmosphere and the extra-terrestrial environment." [See p. 380C-E3]

Soviet Test Series. In a series of tests announced by the USSR Sept. 10, Soviet rocket scientists fired "new, improved, more powerful multi-stage carrier rocket[s]" more than 12,000 kilometers (7,452 miles) Sept. 13, Sept. 17, Sept. 21, Oct. 7, Oct. 12, Oct. 15 and Oct. 22 into a Central Pacific target area about 1,000 miles southwest of Hawaii

The rockets, fired without final stages, were launched from undesignated sites. Each shot was announced by the USSR within 2 days. The announcements said the tests were conducted to perfect launching rockets for space vehicles. The target area was monitored by Soviet naval vessels, and other ships and planes were warned away. The announcements stressed the "high degree of accuracy" of the rockets, which generally were said to have hit "in the immediate vicinity" of the target. The announcement of the first shot said that the last stage fell less than a kilometer (⅝ mile) from the target point.

According to Tass, the Russians were testing rocket "dependability," guidance system accuracy and "communications equipment for orbiting of future satellite space ships." The series originally had been scheduled to end Oct. 15, but Tass announced Oct. 13 that the tests would continue until Oct. 30. [See p. 64D3]

UAR Rocket Plans. The U.S. State Department announced July 7 that export licenses had been issued to permit the UAR to buy meteorological rockets from U.S. firms. It had been reported July 6 that the UAR had proposed to the NASA a joint U.S.-UAR rocket program. The UAR proposal was said to have been rejected on grounds that it was timed to rival Israel's July 5 rocket launching and was not feasible. [See p. 265C2]

FOREIGN

Belgium

New Party Formed. Belgium's Liberal Party reformed its basic structure at a Brussels meeting Oct. 8 and renamed itself the Party of Liberty & Progress. The new party aimed to attract Christian Social and Socialist party members and to absorb some minor parties.

Ex-Public Works Min. Omer van Audenhove, elected president of the

new party, said the party's platform called for: (a) "Tight control of public expenditure, a balanced budget and no new taxes"; (b) "special consideration of farmers and independent workers"; (c) "better salaries for all workers with the aim of wiping out the proletariat." [See p. 158B1]

British Guiana

Jagan Vows Socialism. Premier Cheddi Jagan of British Guiana declared in a speech in New York Oct. 13 that his government was "solidly dedicated to the creation of a socialist economic system." Jagan, questioning the U.S.' Alliance for Progress, said the Latin American economic plan would "not help" if "certain reactionary business interests . . . maintain[ed] the old order of privilege and exploitation."

Jagan's address was at a meeting of the Great Neck Friday Forum in a N.Y. City hotel. The meeting originally scheduled in a Flushing (N.Y. City) inn, had been cancelled by the inn's management Oct. 12 because of what it called "community pressure." The management reportedly then rescinded its cancellation on request of the U.S. State Department Oct. 13, but the forum decided to hold the meeting at the new site. [See p. 331E1]

Congress Party Boycott. The People's National Congress party, headed by Forbes Burnham, decided Sept. 29 to boycott British Guiana's 13-seat Senate because of Gov. Sir Ralph Gray's refusal to give the party all 3 Senate seats provided for minority parties under the new constitution. People's National Congress party members walked out of parliament Oct. 6, and the party then demonstrated against Gray and Premier Cheddi Jagan's government. Police were called out to preserve order. [See p. 331E1]

Communist China

U.S. Talks Proposed. Foreign Min. Chen Yi opposed talks between Communist China and the U.S. on the foreign minister level, Reuters reported Oct. 11. Interviewed in Peiping by Reuters general manager Walton A. Cole, Chen said: the talks could prepare for an eventual summit meeting between the 2 nations that might ease mutual tensions; the U.S. would have to initiate the meetings because "we have done all we can." Chen pointed out that U.S.-Red China meetings were already in progress on the ambassadorial level in Warsaw and on the vice-foreign minister level in Geneva. [See p. 202G3]

Chen said he was aware of U.S. fears of Red Chinese possession of atomic weapons but added that Red China feared U.S. atomic weapons and U.S. bases near Red China. He asserted that there would be less chance of war when Red China had atomic bombs. [See pp. 333B3, 281G3]

Farm, Industrial Failures. The AP reported Oct. 3 that Communist Chinese speeches and editorials during the Oct. 1 celebrations of the Red Chinese régime's 12th anniversary referred frequently to widespread failures in farm and industry. Repeated droughts, floods and typhoons during 1958-61 were blamed for the farm set-back. The reports said Communist Chinese leaders would study USSR methods to improve China's economy but would not abandon the rural commune system, which Soviet Premier Khrushchev had criticized as impractical.

(The UN's Food & Agriculture Organization, meeting in Rome, said Oct. 1 in its annual report that Red China's harvest disasters had held the world food production increase to 1% during 1960-61—a period in which world population increased by 1.6%.)

France sold 200,000 tons of barley to Red China June 9 for 50 million new francs ($10 million). A Red Chinese trade mission left for Canada Oct. 5 to buy grain. Another group headed for Australia. Communist China had bought 2½ million tons of grain from Canada earlier in 1961 and had arranged for delivery of nearly 3 million additional tons from other markets.

Cholera Epidemic. Outbreaks of cholera were reported during August in the off-mainland colonies of Hong Kong (British) and Macao (Portuguese), both crowded with refugees from Communist China. The English-language South China Morning Post reported Aug. 18 that Red Chinese officials in Kwangtung Province had blamed U.S. germ warfare for a cholera epidemic said to have taken 30,000 lives.

Cuba

Reds Buy Sugar. Cuban Pres. Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado announced in Moscow Oct. 4 that Cuba had negotiated agreements with European and Asian Communist countries for the sale of at least 4,860,000 tons of Cuban sugar annually during 1962-65.

Dorticós was enroute home from visits to Communist China and other Communist countries. In a communiqué signed in Peiping Oct. 2, Dorticós and Communist Chinese head-of-state Liu Shao-chi had proclaimed an "everlasting and unbreakable" friendship between both countries. [See p. 101F-G1; Vol. XX, 462D1]

2 Executed. 2 Cubans convicted as counter-revolutionaries were executed by firing squad Oct. 3. They were identified as Fernando Valle Galindez and Raimundo Lopez Esquivel, alleged leaders of a 100-man rebel force in Oriente Province.

PI Ousts Soler. Cuba's chargé d'affaires in the Philippines, Andres Avino Soler, left Manila for Cuba by plane Oct. 13. Philippine Pres. Carlos P. Garcia had demanded Soler's recall. Jorge Freire Gonzalez, ex-Cuban assistant chargé d'affaires in Manila, had defected and had accused Soler of using the Cuban embassy for Communist subversion. [See p. 364G3]

Dominican Republic

Opposition Offered Rôle. Pres. Joaquín Balaguer invited opposition groups Sept. 21-22 to help him form a coalition government. The offer was made at separate meetings Balaguer held with leaders of the Dominican Revolutionary Party and the 14th of July Movement Sept. 21 and with representatives of the biggest opposition group, the National Civic Union, Sept. 22.

The Civic Union Sept. 30 submitted to Balaguer a list of 32 conditions for joining a coalition régime. Principal conditions included: (a) postponement of national elections from May 1962 to Dec. 1, 1963; (b) establishment of a Provisional Government Junta to include Balaguer, the current administration and the opposition (the provisional government to remain in office until replaced by an elected Constitutional Government Feb. 27, 1964); (c) ouster from the country of armed forces chief Rafael Trujillo Jr. and other members of his family who held high government posts (their exile to end after the inauguration of the Constitutional Government).

Balaguer said the Dominican Revolutionary party had appeared "cooperative" in talks held in Miami by Revolutionary Party Pres. Juan Bosch and DR Education Secy. Emilio Rodriguez. Bosch met in New York Oct. 2 with Balaguer (who had arrived the same day to address the UN General Assembly) and Luis Mercado, president of the ruling Dominican Party. (Balaguer returned home Oct. 8.) Before leaving for New York Oct. 4 to end 25 years of voluntary exile, Bosch said his meeting with Balaguer and Mercado had encouraged hopes of "a compromise with the opposition forces" in the Dominican Republic. [See pp. 299E2, 252F3]

Ghana

Nkrumah Foes Arrested. The Ghanaian government Oct. 3 announced the arrest of 48 persons, including labor and opposition leaders, on charges of subversion "against the constitution." The government said the arrests were connected with increasing "acts of violence," the "taking of oaths to assassinate the president" and other government members and "strikes, sabotage and lockouts" aimed at overthrowing the régime.

Among those arrested: ex-Social Welfare Min. P. K. Quaidoo; United Party official Joseph Appiah; United Party Secy. Gen. O. K. Richardson; union leaders involved in the Sept. 4-22 dock strikes. United Party officials J. B. Danquah and Obetsibi Lambtey evaded arrest.

The arrests were made under the Preventive Detention Act, which permitted imprisonment for up to 5 years without trial.

The government announced Oct. 14 that these 4 arrested United Party officials had lost their parliament seats: Appiah; Quaidoo; S. G. Antor; Victor Owusu. [See p. 365G1]

Cabinet Changes. Nkrumah reshuffled his cabinet Sept. 30 to fill vacancies created by the resignation of 6 ministers—including Health Min. K. A. Gbedemah and Agriculture Min. Kojo Botsio—who had been asked to resign as a result of an investigation into the financial backgrounds of ministers and parliament members. In asking for the resignations Sept. 28, the government had said it was undesirable for ministers with business interests to serve the government, "which must . . . be increasingly animated by Socialist ideals."

(Gbedemah submitted his resignation Sept. 29.)

The Sept. 30 cabinet (former posts in parentheses): Foreign Affairs—Ako Adjei; Interior & Local Government—Kwaku Boateng (deputy Attorney General); Defense—Kofi Baako (Information); Health—A. E. Inkumsah (Interior); Agriculture—L. R. Abavana (Trade); Justice—A. E. A. Ofori-Atta (Local Government); Light & Heavy Industries [new post]—Krobo Edusei (Transport & Communications); Education—A. J. Dowouna-Ham-

Sandys, Nkrumah Meet. British Secy. for Commonwealth Relations Duncan Sandys conferred with Pres. Nkrumah in Accra Oct. 3-5 in an effort to ease strained relations between Ghana and Britain.

A joint communiqué issued Oct. 5 said that "misunderstandings" between the 2 countries had been clarified. The communiqué said that Britain and Ghana favored Congo unity and that Ghana wanted to keep the cold war out of Africa.

Relations had been strained by Ghanaian newspaper charges that Britain was obstructing UN peace efforts in the Congo and that Britain was partly to blame for Dag Hammarskjöld's death. [See p. 351F3]

Great Britain

Laborite Conference. The Labor Party held its 60th annual conference in Blackpool Oct. 2-5.

A left-wing move to reopen debate on the controversial issue of the Communist-dominated Electrical Trades Union was rejected by the conference Oct. 2. The party's executive committee had ousted the ETU from the party Sept. 29. [See p. 347G1-B2]

The conference Oct. 3 adopted the party's "Signposts of the Sixties" policy statement, which had been issued June 28. The statement, drawn up by a committee headed by party leader Hugh Gaitskell, called for industrial planning and expansion but rejected total nationalization.

A resolution calling for British unilateral disarmament was defeated Oct. 4 after vigorous speeches against the proposal by Gaitskell and George Brown, Laborite spokesman in Parliament. The resolution had been submitted by the leftwing Transport & General Workers Union led by Frank Cousins. (Cousins' proposals had been rejected by the Trades Union Congress Sept. 7.) A leftwing resolution calling for British nonalignment also was defeated. The conference, however, adopted 2 leftwing proposals condemning U.S. Polaris bases in Britain and the training of West German troops in Britain. The delegates adopted resolutions deploring Soviet nuclear tests and the Communist closing of the Berlin border.

The conference Oct. 5 passed a resolution approving British entry into the European Common Market only under these conditions: any future British Labor government must retain the power to use nationalization and planning to achieve socialism in Britain; guarantees must be provided for British agriculture, for Commonwealth nations and for countries in the European Free Trade Association. [See p. 251E2; Vol. XX, 391E3]

Conservative Conference. The Conservative Party held its annual conference in Brighton Oct. 10-14.

In a resolution adopted Oct. 11, the conference called for quick government action to cope with "the uncontrolled number of immigrants" entering Britain.

A resolution approved Oct. 12 endorsed Britain's entry into the European Common Market despite strong rightwing opposition. The conference Oct. 12 defeated resolutions to extend capital punishment and reintroduce flogging. [See p. 289D1; Vol. XX, 392C1]

Wage Policy Backed. The House of Commons Oct. 23 defeated by 309-222 vote a Laborite resolution to censure the government for its policy of seeking a "pause" in wage increases. The House then approved, 309-222, a Conservative-sponsored amendment indorsing government measures to "safeguard the economic interests . . . by seeking . . . a more realistic relationship" between pay raises and increased productivity.

25,000 school teachers, represented by the National Association of Schoolmasters, had gone on strike for one day Sept. 20 to protest the government's withdrawal of proposed pay increases. [See p. 373B2]

Armstrong-Jones Gets Title. Antony Armstrong-Jones, husband of Princess Margaret, was named an earl by Queen Elizabeth Oct. 3. His full title: Viscount Linley and Earl of Snowdon. The subsidiary title of Viscount Linley was to be assumed by the first-born son of the Armstrong-Jones marriage. The princess was to be known as Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon. Her child was to be 5th in line to the British throne. [See p. 94D2]

London Mayor Elected. Sir Frederick Hoare, 48, was elected Sept. 29 to succeed Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen for a one-year term as lord mayor of London. [See Vol. XX, p. 392C2]

Haiti

Plot Crushed. The smashing of a plot to assassinate Haitian Pres. François Duvalier and overthrow his régime was reported Sept. 4. At least 24 persons reportedly were arrested. [See Vol. XX, p. 283E2]

Refugees Leave for Exile. Dr. Joseph Chatelain, ex-National Bank of Haiti director, and Maj. Robert Bazile, ex-Haitian Coast Guard commander, left the Brazilian Embassy in Port-Au-Prince Aug. 29 for exile overseas. They had been housed at the embassy as political refugees for 9 months.

Army Shift. Duvalier Sept. 5 removed Brig. Gen. Pierre Merceron as the Haitian armed forces' chief of staff and replaced him with his assistant, Col. René Boucicault. (At least 8 colonels were retired in a shakeup of the army's provincial posts.

Ruanda-Urundi

Elections, Rwangasore Slain. Elections were held Sept. 18 in Urundi and Sept. 25 in Ruanda, where 80% of the electorate simultaneously voted in a UN-administered plebiscite against reestablishing the monarchy. 77% of Ruanda voters opposed the return of Mwami (king) Nigeri V, who had been dethroned Jan. 28.

In Urundi, the Union & Progress National Party (UPRON), led by Crown Prince Louis Rwangasore, 32, won 58 seats in the 64-seat parliament. The UPRON outpolled the rival Common Front coalition, led by the Christian Democrat Party. Rwangasore, eldest son of Mwami Mwambusta of Urundi, was sworn in as premier with his cabinet Sept. 29. But Rwangasore was shot to death Oct. 13 in an Usumbura restaurant.

In Ruanda, the republican Parmehutu party (composed of Bahutu tribesmen, who made up more than 80% of the population) won 35 seats in the 44-seat parliament. (At least 250 persons were reported killed in August election clashes between Watusi and Bahutu tribesmen.) [See p. 188C1-C2]

Yemen

Imam Abdicates. Imam Ahmed, 67, of Yemen, announced in a radio broadcast Oct. 13 his abdication in favor of his son, Premier Saifal Islam al Badr. Prince Saifal, who also was foreign, defense and interior minister, had been named premier and interior minister by his father June 25. The imam had been ailing since he had been shot and wounded Mar. 27. [See p. 133G2]

EDUCATION

Conant Vs. Slum Schools. The "profoundly shocking" contrasts between public schools in big-city slums and wealthy suburbs were criticized by Dr. James Bryant Conant in "Slums and Suburbs: A Commentary on Schools in Metropolitan Areas" (147 pp., $3.95), published by McGraw Hill Oct. 16. The book was Conant's 4th in a series of 5 surveys, begun in 1957 and financed by an $895,000 Carnegie Corp. of America grant.

Conant said the suburbs spent as much as $1,000 per pupil annually, the slums ½ that amount. He warned of the "social dynamite" of slum areas, largely Negro, where more than 50% of boys aged 16-21 were out of school and unemployed. To alleviate this urgent situation, Conant urged Congress to appropriate funds for public works programs to provide about 300,000 jobs. [See Vol. XX, pp. 427B2, 382A-B3]

More Doctorates. The U.S. Office of Education estimated Sept. 23 that 10,500 doctorates had been granted in the U.S. in 1960-61, compared with 9,800 in 1959-60. A record 78,000 masters degrees were awarded during 1960-61, compared with 74,500 in 1959-60. The number of degrees on all levels totaled 479,000, the 2d highest on record, in 1959-60, compared with the record 499,000 of 1949-50. [See Vol. XVII, p. 375E2; XIV, 7G2]

Teacher Training Loans. Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Abraham A. Ribicoff announced Sept. 19 that 3 out of every 5 college students who borrowed money under the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) planned to teach in public schools. The Office of Education had lent $120 million to 230,000 college students and post-graduates as of June 30, he reported. (The NDEA provided for forgiveness of 10% of each loan for each year spent in teaching up to 5 years.) [See p. 171C2]

Professors' Pay Up. The U.S. Office of Education reported July 5 that the average annual salary of full-time professors at 4-year undergraduate colleges had risen from $6,880 in 1959-60 to $7,330 in 1960-61. The average annual salary of teachers in public colleges and universities was $7,570 in 1960-61, up 7.1% from 1959-60, and that of teachers in private institutions was $6,960, up 5.5%. Junior and community college faculty members earned an average of $6,620 in 1960-61, $6,110 in 1959-60. [See Vol. XX, p. 223B-C; XIII, 47H]